The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1857. VOL. 7---NO. 30.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

NEVER COURT BUT ONE.

I've finished it, the letter,
That will tell him he is free,
From this hour, and forever,
She is nothing more to me!
And my heart feels lighter, gayer,
Since the deed at last is done—
I'll teach him that when courting,
He should never court but one!

Everybody in the village
Knows he's been a wooing me,
And this morning he was riding
With that saucy Anna Lee!
They say he smiled upon her,
As he canter'd by her side,
And I'll warrant you he's promised
To make her soon his bride.

Now I've finished it, the letter,
From this moment he is free—
He may have her if he wants her,
If he loves her more than me,
He may go—it will not kill me—
I would say the same, so there,
I knew it would, for flirting
Is more than I can bear.

'Twas twilight, and the evening
That he said he'd visit me;
I no doubt he's now with Anna;
Well, he may stay there, too, for me!
As true as I am livin',
Like ever comes here more,
Sad as if we never,
Never, never met before!

It is time he should be coming,
And I wonder if he will,
He does I'll look so coldly—
What's that shadow on the hill?
Nature, out in the twilight,
There is some one coming near—
Can it be 'tis, 'tis a figure,
Just as true as I am here?

Now I almost wish I'd written
Not to him that he was free,
Perhaps 'twas but a story
That he rode with Anna Lee.
See, he's coming thro' the gate-way,
I will meet him at the door,
I'll tell him still I love him,
He'll court Miss Lee no more!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

In this republican country where a man is not adorned with stars, garters, medals, titles, or any other factitious badges by which we may ascertain his standing in society; where a shoemaker may be general, and a nabob a corporal; and where, for aught common observers know to the outward appearances, we may kick a president, and be your most humble servant as a pickpocket, we must look very much upon the company we keep.

One morning of a certain day, no matter when—the reader may suppose it any time that suits his convenience, Sundays excepted—I took my place in the stage coach for the village of Griswold. On the back seat reclined a female, who was certainly "fat," but less than fair, and more than "forty;" and next her sat her attentive and dutiful spouse, whose countenance and subdued tone early showed that his bigger half would have worn the breeches—had it been possible for her to get them on.

In the middle row chatted a young gentleman with a still younger lady, and between them was a modest looking man of whom I did not take particular notice. Those places which require good people to sit with their backs to the horses, were occupied by the writer of these facts, and a young unembarrassed gentleman, who attracted my particular attention.

His apparel was, to my eye, genteel, neat and elegant. He was evidently conversant with society, and complied with as many of its requisitions as good taste demanded; perfectly at ease, intrusive to no one, yet ever ready to engage in conversation; and when he answered a question, or made an observation, he displayed a patronizing condescension, as if aware of his superiority—for he seemed a great man—but willing to waive it. I was well pleased with him, and no less with the knowledge of human nature in ascertaining his true character, and his conversation soon convinced me that my opinion was correct.

During the first few miles of the way he still maintained a dignified silence, and it was not until we had been jolted, and had jammed together a little, that he began to feel the tender ties of sympathy. Our colloquial faculties were stirred, and, after the usual preliminary remarks, it was "moved and seconded" that roads were good—that it was very fine—that it was a fine day, &c. &c.

The family on the back seat soon became engaged in the discussion of their own affairs, the young gentleman and lady seemed principally attracted by each other, the modest personage was in a soliloquy mood, and I tried my powers of pleasing on the individual next me.

He spoke of the [illegible] roads—my companion mentioned his delightful excursions on the Baltimore and Ohio railway. I lauded the hospitality of the good citizens of Baltimore—he ran over familiarly the names of their first men, described the churches where they made prayers, the banks where they made money, and the taverns where they made punch. I spoke of Philadelphia—he knew all about the quakers, clean streets, United States Bank, and water works. I spoke of New York—he talked of Tammany hall caucuses, the corporation, Harlem railroad, and Trinity church-yard. In fact, he seemed a man of general observation; had been everywhere, and knew every thing.—And I thought, this is a great man indeed!

I longed to learn his name. Who could he be? I tried to discover his politics, and said that "Pierce had come in by a large majority." He assented. I went further, and gave it as my opinion that "the general had served his country well." He coincided, and at the same time took occasion to observe, that "a public man appears in a different light to the world at large, and to those who see him in his unguarded hours." Aha! thought I, you know something about Washington secrets then.

"Pray, sir," I exclaimed, are you acquainted with the general?"

"Oh, yes! I have known him these ten years."

"A gentlemanly man, I'm told?"

"Quite so. The general and I have had many pleasant conversations; I like him very well, although he is a little huffy. He has *patronized* me often."

A favorite at the White House, thought I! Perhaps I can secure his influence to obtain for me the office of postmaster, notwithstanding Squire Bluster's application.

But to be more confident, I alluded to certain rumors concerning the general's wilfulness, &c.

"He has his faults," remarked my companion, "as well as others, and is sometimes a little cross; but I *understand him*—*I have never made an unsuccessful application*!

Hope dawned upon the soul of William Williams!

If I could only procure the intercession of this government favorite—if I could but persuade him to make an APPLICATION for me, Squire Bluster would be nullified, and William Williams obtain the "cynosure of his hopes!"

I dwelt on politics with the intention of drawing my neighbor out. He was quite communicative; told me little anecdotes about many great men; talked of congress the government affairs, the ambassadors, the balls, and the levees, until I felt doubly certain that I was conversing with a great man

I did not fail to remark the difference between a *great* and a *common* man. My companion addressed the modest gentleman complaisantly and respectfully, and even condescended to ask his opinion on some important subject; but the individual, apparently not aware of the kindness, was reserved and ambigious in his replies. My cheeks really burned, to see this mere automaton show so little gratitude to the good-natured great man.

My exertions to please were redoubled in consequence of the inattention of this cold-hearted creature, and I felt happy in believing that I had ingratiated myself into the favor of the great unknown.

Thus we travelled until a late hour in the evening found us at the end of our journey and the place of my residence; the old woman leaning upon and almost crushing her "wee-man," "Trolloped" out of the stage, and after taking care of her family, and seeing to "them 'ere trunks," and "these here bandboxes," effectually darkened the tavern door. The modest personage stepped after. The young people were to alight a little further on; and William Williams requested his new acquaintance to walk over the road to his own mansion, where he would be most happy to offer him his spare room, and where Mrs. William Williams was expecting his arrival with a plentiful supper.

He was much indebted for my politeness—"hated to trouble" me—"could not think of it"—must positively refuse"—and at last accepted.

We were fatigued by our ride, and shortly after our meal I conducted our honored guest to his sleeping apartment.

On retiring to our chamber, I could not close my eyes until I explained my good fortune to Mrs. W. I boasted of my discrimination—dwelt complacently on my prospects—almost pitied Squire Bluster, and planned some alterations in the post office department; at last I sank into a disturbed slumber, and awoke in the morning after dreaming of mailbags and moneybags; sinecures and salaries, honors and dignities. To be the great man of a village. Oh! fortunate Mr. Williams.

While at the breakfast table I could with difficulty conceal my satisfaction. I loved to look on my guest, and know I was not dreaming. I could hardly realize my prosperous hopes, and was at a loss whether to consider my situation the result of a 'special providence,' or a 'lucky accident.'

The breakfast table was cleared, my wife (according to previous arrangement,) was in another room, and fate smiled propitiously.

After feeling my way a little, I asked my guest—whose name I had discovered was Bolding—whether he would "be willing to assist me in a little business, which lay near my heart, and which was all in his way."

He asked for explanation.

"Why to tell you the truth, Mr. Bolding, I place great reliance on your powers of pleasing, and if I can convince you of my capabilities, I should be much gratified if you would make *application*—and if you would *solicit* for me.

"Oh!" said he, laying his fore-finger upon the end of his nose, 'I understand you, sir. Certainly, certainly—I should be glad to further your views; but as I now think of it, permit me before adjusting my baggage, to show you the prospectus of a very valuable book. So saying, he ran up stairs and brought down the prospectus of a work to be called "The History of the World," and taking a neat edition of a popular publication from my book-case, informed me that the "History of the World" would be "got up" in that style.

I knew not what to make of it. He explained its merits. I allowed them. He praised the binding—so did I. He lauded the paper—so did I. He admired the type—and so did I.

'And now sir, said he suddenly, "as you appear to know the value of the book, will you do me the favor to subscribe to it?'

'To *what*, Mr. Bolding?

'To subscribe to it, sir; I am the *sole agent*—have some of the first names on my list—Pierce, Benton, Cass, and Everett. I was at Washington when they were all there. They all subscribed—clever men. I like Pierce, although, as I said, he is a little huffy—never refused an *application*—subscribed for my *Gazetter*—subscribed for my *Biographies*. Why, you look sick, Mr. Williams? I have a pocket inkstand with me. There, set your name there if you please, among the W's next Mr. Weasel's—thank you sir, thank you.'

I set my name just where the creature told me.

'And now, my dear sir, you mentioned to me something about an *application* I suppose you wish me to obtain subscribers for you. What work are you engaged on?'

'Oh! murder!' I groaned.

'Murder, sir? that will go well. Any thing horrible or impossible always sells!

I was now compelled to explain, that there were some difficulties in the way which it would not be necessary to state, and that I could not then arrange with him "to make *application* for me.

Each minute, 'like a wounded snake, dragged its slow length along,' till the stage stopped for the 'sole agent,' who departed with the assurance that he should pass through the village again, and would certainly call.

I rushed into my parlor to give vent to my feelings, but no sooner reached it than in came farmer Stout, on the morning call.

'So, Mr. Williams, you had a *great man* for your fellow-passenger yesterday?'

My underjaw dropped.

'A great man? Whom do you mean?'

'Why the Hon. Mr. B——! I saw a modest stranger in conversation with Squire Blaster at the tavern, and looking at the register, found his name.'

The unassuming man of whom I had taken no notice was the Hon. Mr. B——, whose influence could certainly have obtained for me the situation I wanted.

No sooner had the farmer gone, than in came my wife, all smiles, to learn the particulars of my arrangements.

I believe I am a good tempered man; but in this instance my equanimity was turned. I had with the greatest exertions kept in my wrath for some time, and now the pent-up madness escaped in all its fury; and her happy countenance and sweet voice irritated me still more.

'My dear, shall you get the post office!'

'Dam the post office!'

'My love! are you crazy?'

'Yes, Mrs Williams I am crazy?

As these circumstances happened in a village, they were of course universally known the next day, and the story became a standing jest. My wife's opinion of my knowledge of human nature sunk down to zero and her opinion of herself rose in proportion; no acquaintance was ever afterwards brought into the house, concerning whom I was not cross-questioned and compelled to give an explicit account. And whenever Mrs. Williams inculcates caution upon any one of our nine children she never fails to tell them, with all a woman's eloquence, the whole story about that infernal book agent.

P. S.—Squire Bluster is postmaster!

'NINE CHEERS FOR OLD ZIM!'

BY N. JONES.

In a remote county of Pennsylvania the scene is laid. The time was the year 1842, when party spirit rose to 102 degrees in the shade, in every hamlet throughout the length and breadth of Uncle Sam's glorious domain. The respective political parties met in convention at Bungsbury, (the county seat,) and made their nomination for county officers. As there were many aspirants for the few nominations, it follows, as a matter of course, that there were some bitter disappointments—to no one more so than to 'Old Zim,' who was confident of getting a nomination for Sheriff.

Zimmerman, or 'old Zim,' as he was familiarly called, was a miserly old codger, who was well to do in the world, yet he was up at every convention for a nomination for something from 'time whereof, the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.' He was reputed wealthy—that is, he owned a farm and had money, but he never showed the color of it, except he unfortunately got on a spree; then he would sow it broadcast—but that was only a biennial occurrence.

A few evenings after the nominations above noted, a knot of the dissatisfied were congregated at the Black Horse tavern, discussing the merits and demerits of the fortunate nominee.

'Gentlemen,' said old Zim, 'merit and long service to the party is no recommendation in this county. The wire workers and schemers have it all their own way.'

'Aye,' responded one of the bar room loafers, 'they does the pickin' out, and they expect us to do the wolin'.'

'But, gentlemen,' continued Zim, 'they will fetch up again a snag or a sawyer one of these days. Yes, gentlemen, by the Eternal, I'll upset their apple cart and spill their peaches. I'll see whether it's the *people* or a set of broken down *political* hacks as makes the county nominations. By Judas I'll run as a volunteer candidate for sheriff, and if I don't lay 'em out, then my name ain't Zimmerman, that's all.'

This determination was received with favor by the crowd, and Zim sealed it by a 'half' for red eye.

Full soon he was in the field, announced through a card in both papers, to his fellow-citizens, pledging himself to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality—*in case he was elected*.

Right lustily did old Zim go to work, and things appeared to go on swimmingly. He canvassed the country; and the people were profuse in their promises of doing their best for him. In one of his peregrinations, he met Wattles, the nominee of Zim's party, who was also on an electioneering tour.

'Ha! Wattles,' said he, 'my fine fellow, I'm sorrow to see you allow yourself to be the tool of the unholy and corrupt cabal—I say I am sorrow to see you sacrificed, but you are bound to be beat. I'll show them that the freemen of this country will not bear dictation, so, my friend, if you wish to save yourself from the disgrace of defeat, you had better resign in my favor.

Wattles expressed his own conviction that he should feel very much used up in such an event, but at the same time he had made up his mind to stand the hazard of the die.

Election day at length came, and my worthy friend, armed with a hat full of tickets, stationed himself on the ground of his own precinct, and commenced dealing out his tickets, and urging his claims in the strongest kind of way; miser, as he was, he made his friends swim in Monongahela long before the polls were closed.

The election over, evening came on apace, and the eager expectants gathered in the bar-room to await the counting of the votes, and the returns to come in from the different townships. Old Zim was flourishing about, treating the crowd, expressing full confidence in the success of his effort to 'break down the system.'

Seated in a remote corner, were a number of wags, in a low but earnest conversation, and any one who might have chanced to see them would at once have concluded that something was to follow. The consultation soon broke up, and the plot began in about fifteen minutes to develope itself. The clatter of a horse's hoofs were heard on the frozen ground—a solitary horseman rode up to the door, and flinging the reins over a post, rushed into the bar-room, where he was soon raised on the top of a table, and silence commanded.

'Here,' said he, drawing a strip of paper from his pocket, 'are the returns from lower Buffalo township—Wattles, 50; MacGregor, 40; Zimmerman, 190! Majority for Zimmerman, 100!'

'Nine cheers for Old Zim!'

'Huzza! huzza! huzza!'

'Gentlemen,' said Old Zim taking off his hat, 'I'm obliged to you for this expression of your—that is to say, let us take a horn all round!'

Of course the crowd acquiesced in this proposition, and the welkin rang with loud huzzas. But, hark! scarcely had the crowd imbibed before another horseman came galloping up to the inn.

'Beegum township, 100 majority for Zimmerman!'

'Nine cheers for Old Zim!'

'Hip, hip, hurrah!'

Again did Old Zim attempt to speak, but his feelings overcame him—and he ended by inviting the entire company to just call for what they wanted. Again the glasses jingled as the excited multitude wedged themselves towards the bar—and again we heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs.

'Dublin township—one hundred majority for Zimmerman!'

'Nine cheers for old Zim!'

'Hip, hip, hurrah!'

The excited candidate was wild with joy and excitement, and he again invited the party to drink.

Another horseman came—another, and still another—each one bringing an overwhelming majority for old Zim, from the township he represented.

Alas! That it should be the same mad wag under various disguises that brought old Zim the glorious news. The column, as footed up, gave Zim a cool thousand majority.

Didn't he spend a cool thirty? the landlord's till groaned under the weight of Old Zim's deposits.

'Gentlemen,' said old Zim, 'my heart is full, (his head wasn't anything else,) and I can only say that the glory of this contest belongs to you. But I feel a ('brick in your hat,' said a wag,) pride that I have been the humble instrument of breaking down the system.' [Nine cheers.]

Thus matters progressed until those who were completely 'sowed up' were laid out, and the remainder found their way home—some charitable friends of the sheriff elect toteing him on a shutter to his domicile.

Early in the morning, the village wags, with throbbing temples, met at the tavern to 'take a hair from the dog that bit them,' as well as to laugh over the 'saw' played on old Zim—but scarcely had they commenced worship, before in stalks the old gentleman, still under the delusion that he had carried the day—nay, more, he insisted on spending a V, by way of a morning whet. The wags were determined to keep it up as long as possible, and again drank and congratulated him on his success. In the midst of the 'noise and confusion,' in bounded an inky printer's devil, who deposited an extra on the table, containing the returns. Eagerly did old Zim seize it, and hover over it but a minute. The conclusion of it is all sufficient for the reader. It read as follows:

'By the above it will be seen that Democracy has again triumphed, as Wattles's (Dem.) majority over Tibbets (Whig) is one hundred and fifty. Zimmerman (volunteer) had three votes in Beegum, two in Dublin, one in Lower Buffalo, and one in this borough (supposed to be cast by *himself*,) making a total of seven votes.'

The extra dropped from old Zim's hands; he moved towards the door, and then looking around full at the gaping crowd, said leisurely—

'Gentlemen, you may go to ——!' And rushing from the bar-room, he was never again heard of in Bugsbury.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT IN ENGLAND—A NEW PHASE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The return of Dr. Livingston, the American explorer, to England, has given rise to a curious conflict there, which indicates the tone and tide of public opinion in Great Britain. This is nothing less than the conflict between the true policy of the commercial and industrial classes, and that of the family cliques which have for so long a time governed England. The London Times, the great organ of the merchants and manufacturers, boldly announces, in commenting upon Dr. Livingston's discoveries, that "the one great service which the world demands from the negro race is the production of cotton;" and admitting that "the white man seems unfitted for labor under the peculiar conditions of place and atmosphere requisite for the cultivation of this necessary staple,' propounds the doubt whether even if it were possible to transfer the scene of its production to Africa, 'the negro will cultivate the soil with the certainty of purpose and regularity of result necessary for commercial purposes.' It goes even further than this, and asks 'if the negro proprietor will not employ the compulsory labor of slaves?"

The London Post, the special organ of Lord Palmerston and all the advocates of government by a class, takes alarm at these bold propositions of the Times, and endeavors to change the issue by assuming that the battle now going on and whose existence it expressly admits, is a battle between geography and slavery. In the course of its reasoning it admits that coffee and sugar are articles of universal use in all zones: but points to India and the Cape Colony, to French Algeria and Syra, where it says 'the cotton plant yet flourishes in the gardens of the Aleppo, and the sugar canes by the waters of Damascus.'—In the course of its argument, the Post is led into a singular advocacy of the most ultra theories of the American filibusters in appealing, in support of its propositions, to the French conquests in Algiers, where 'an immense tract of land of the most exuberant fertility passes from the hands of the Arab, the Turk, the Moor, the negro, and the Mozabite—indolent, ignorant, fanatic, without industry or capital—into the hands of those who are capable of giving that territory its due and active part to play in the great drama of the world.' This is pure fillibusterism of the most ultra American school

The Times is right in this position, for the commercial and industrial interests of the world are beginning to awaken to the true issues involved in the discussion of the slavery question. Cotton and sugar are the immediate results of the system of tropical labor established by the early discoverers of America. Cotton and sugar have been the great sources of amelioration in the dress and food of man in every zone, and have produced many of the most valuable improvements in his hygienic condition—Cotton and sugar are at the present day two of the most important fountains of the commercial and industrial movement of the world, and therein constitute some of the greatest springs of modern civilization.—Not only their production, but a continued increase of the product is demanded by the wants of civilization; and any policy which shall tend to destroy the productive contributions of the existing system of tropical labor, before any substitute for it has been established, is conflicting with the material interests of civilization, and thereby with its true development and progress.

The existing humanitarian theories, based upon an abstract moral truth, are found to conflict with these social necessities, while at the same time they fail to fulfil in a moral point of view the hopes of their advocates.

The first triumph of these theories was witnessed in St. Domingo. There a community, which in 1789 produced 145,000,000 pounds of sugar, 70,000,000 pounds of coffee and 6,000,000 pounds of cotton, has been destroyed to the industrial world, and its place has been filled only by communities organized on a similar social system. The next triumph is exhibited in the West India colonies of all the European powers, except Spain. The change in their social organization has reduced the production of sugar in the English, French, Danish, and Dutch West Indies, since 1833, nearly one half, precluding at the same time any advance in the culture of cotton. Were these theories and their attendant results to be applied to the southern portion of the United States and to the colonies of Spain, which still hold to the system of involuntary negro labor, not only would they be involved in social ruin, but the shock to industrial England would be of the most disastrious magnitude.

It is true that in the sugar culture the coolie labor of India and the Mauritus is beginning to replace the loss of St. Domingo and the West Indies. But there is a well founded doubt springing up in the world whether the coolie system is any more consonant with the abstract principles of humanity than is the system of negro slavery as practised in America. Waiving, however, this point it has been demonstrated that cotton cannot be cultivated as successfully in India as it is in the United States. In Africa the experiment has not yet been practically tested, and even should it be positively ascertained, there rise the great questions propounded by the Times; Can it be produced there with the certainty of purpose and regularity of result necessary for commercial purposes? If so will not the negro proprietor employ the compulsory labor of slaves?

Commercial England has to decide these questions for herself, and shaping her own policy, to abide its issue. Here we are not disposed to interfere with the desirable increase of culture of a staple so necessary as is cotton to a civilized world, merely to carry out a truth that may seem moral and human in the abstract, but the practical results of which, in a moral point of view, are open to the grave doubts. Through her Indian possessions and her coolie system, England may compete with us in sugar for the commerce of the world, but in cotton and its fabrics she cannot do so.

New York Herald.

THE PULPIT PROSTITUTED TO POLITICS.

This generation has not witnessed a political canvass, before the one lately passed, in which pulpits were converted into political platforms, and prayer meetings made party conventicles. It is certainly a step in depravity of the public taste and morals that our country has not seen before. The act of the three thousand blasphemously protesting in the name of Almighty God against the action of the State, has been followed by a general crusade of the clergy against the Democratic party. We shall not question the right of any clergyman to act as he sees fit in politics; we only claim the right to treat him and his conduct as we see fit; and the rest of mankind will claim the same right with respect to him that we do. Whilst the office of the clergy is sacred, it confers no sacredness on the man; it gives him neither piety nor wisdom. If he be a fool without the office, he will be a fool with it; and if a rogue without it, he will be still worse with it.—He can't disgrace his calling with a right minded man, but he may disgrace himself and incur the contempt, instead of securing the respect, of mankind. Upon the advent of Know Nothingism, the weak-minded and ambitious of the Protestant clergy were tempted into the lodges. There they swore to proscribe all Catholics and foreigners; and a pretty spectacle they presented before God and man! The Pharisee thanked God that he was not as other men, and the Know Nothing oath is a complete counterpart of the Pharisee's prayer. The Pharisaical clergyman rolls up his eyes in the lodge, and thanks God that he is not as other men—is not as the poor Irishman, or that poor Catholic. His chosen master, that he pretends to preach, spent his life in a protest against the mean self-righteous instincts of his people. He told them of the vineyard let out to husbandmen, and how they abused their trust. He told them of the prodigal son (the Gentile.) He told them of the good Samaritan, whose race the Jews hated. He told them that many should come from the west, &c.; he constantly rebuked the impudent self-righteousness of Israel; and finally commissioned his followers to go into all the world and preach his gospel to every creature. He was himself a foreigner to our people and country; and we apprehend that the home to which he has gone will remain a foreign country to Know Nothing preachers generally. Only think of men pretending to follow Christ and to teach others his humble, self-denying doctrines, taking an oath in the midst of selfish politicians against foreigners and Catholics. See the miserable Pharisee, professing that by the grace of God he is what he is, and at the same time trusting in himself that he is righteous, and despising others; learning signs and grips and passwords to cheat other men, not to teach them a better way! How must the unsuspecting man look at the preacher, who, on Sunday, exhorts to truthfulness and sincerity with all men, when he finds him at the polls with his signs, winks, and blinks, not to teach other men, but to overreach them?

Beautiful exemplification of the character and doctrines of Christ these pretended followers of his give the rest of mankind! No wonder the honest man looks with disgust and contempt at such a spectacle.

But there is another class of clergy who have been greatly exercised of late with the condition of the African race and the destiny of Kansas. Most of them began with the Pharisaic development in Know Nothing lodges; but in addition to that sin they have put this world before the next; mistrusting, probably, whether the next is to be depended upon. Christ and his Apostles did not consider the condition of men in this world of any importance. They did not make it their business. They thought that the great object of life was to be ready for eternity; that time was too short a period of existence to be worth their efforts. But modern saints have very different ideas. It is their mission to protest against political action, and send Sharpe's rifles to Kansas to kill and slay in the name of the Lord, and curse the master to free the negro. It does not occur to them that the road to Heaven is just as straight through slavery as through freedom; and as far as their mission is concerned, it makes no difference whether a man be slave or free, poor or rich. They seem to think free Kansas is Heaven, and that they are especially entrusted with it; and at the same time they won't let the negro go there if he be free. Temporal affairs must be attended to; but it does really seem to us that men who pretend to think so much of Heaven on Sunday, and so little of earth, cut a most ridiculous and inconsistent figure when they become so exercised about the Pope, foreigners, and African slaves. They have been preaching about Africa, praying over Africa, and crying over Africa, and sending missionaries to Africa, but the rude black man still worships his idols in his native jungles. If they believe as they pretend, that a knowledge of christianity is necessary to eternal salvation, then slavery has been the occasion of saving more of the negro race than all the missionaries that will ever be sent to Africa till the sound of the last trumpet.

But the worst features of the story are still untold. These pretended saints appeal to the worst passions, and descend to the lowest level of political tricksters. Self-righteousness, stained with the darkest malignity, is belched forth in vulgar ruffian phraseology, fit for the coffee-house or the gutter; and when it does not reach so low a depth, its insolence marks the pharisee, and shows the low instincts of the reverend sinner. The meanest lay politician is outdone in vulgarity and profanity by the pulpit demagogue.

In our judgment, the Protestant clergy have disgraced themselves, and lost the respect which a lifetime of good conduct will hardly regain. White cravats, black coats, and sanctimonious faces will not blind men to gross immorality, shallow hypocrisy, and the gilded malignity of a depraved heart. Of course we have no reference to men who have had no hand in these indecencies and this unchristian conduct; but the number of the clergy who have disgraced themselves in the late political contest is very large—shamefully large, and if they have any conscience left, they had better have a day of fasting and prayer, and thereupon confess their own sins, not other people's.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE FORM OF THE EARTH.

CAUSE AND EFFECT OF NATURE'S LAWS.—The earth has three great convex and two concave belts, with flattened poles. The Equitorial Diameter is supposed to be about thirty-six miles larger than the polar diameter. The combination of *natural or physical* and *mechanical laws* will produce this form on the earth's surface, by reason of the centrifugal and centripatal law of motion or rotation of the earth on her axis, and the atmospheric pressure combined with a *universal* law of matter and of *space*, the positive and negative forces, or law of attraction.

These forces thus combined cause an elongated equator or great ridge. To form this convex causes a sag or concave. This concavity, at its equilibrium, or at a distance proportionate to the diameter of a sphere of this magnitude, *would again cause another* convexity, and a flattened pole, thus producing by a combination of the above laws and forces, *an undulated* surface to the earth. And if proof was required to establish the fact, it will be furnished by a geographical view of the gulfs and rivers which head on a line of about 43 to 45 degrees north latitude, and discharge each way N. and S. into the great gulfs at about 33 to 35 North lat.—43 N. being about the centre of the Northern convex belt. See the line of 35 N.—the line of gulfs and bays, from San Francisco to Mexico, the Mediterranean and Red Sea. This great Northern ridge is a winter barrier to protect commerce between the poles and equator. All steam and wind crafts bound to England or France should cross the Atlantic south of the 45th degree N. lat., in winter, through the concave Zone.

H. COLBY.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 20th 1857

Journal of Commerce.

HOW NEW YORK BAKERS MAKE BREAD.

The editor of the Journal of Commerce has been diving among the city bakers, and comes up with this tale:

'Our bakers are mostly under ground and out of sight, and few who eat their bread ever witness the process of baking, and perhaps it is well that it is so. It has been said that he who would relish his dinner, should keep clear of the kitchen.—The rooms where the dough is mixed are generally small and under ground; the men sleep often, perhaps gennerally, in the same room a part of the night. They often smoke or chew tobaco, or both, and we are credibly informed, that the feet instead of the hands are often employed in the process of preparing the dough.'

And the New York Express follows with this strong corroboration:

'There is a bakery not two hundred feet from Nassaue street, we may add, where the laborers are daily seen coming into the street, with their naked feet and legs all covered with dough and the dough oozing between their ten pedal extremities! Ugh!

☞ In a northern parish the district court was in session. The criminal docket was large. The jail had some half-a-dozen offenders in it—one for horse-stealing, one for hog stealing, one for murder, and so on. During the sitting of the court a young man was arrested and brought into court for *whipping his mother*. He was ordered to jail by the court to await the action of the grand jury. When the sheriff opened the door of the jail he was astonished to find all the prisoners within, with their manacles upraised, standing at the door, whereupon the spokesman addressed the sheriff as follows: 'Look here, Mr. Sheriff, what we have done is bad enough, if you can prove it; but we have not yet forfeited our right to be called *men*; but, sir, I am authorized by my honorable friends to say that no miserable rascal who has *whipped his mother* can lodge with us—and that's talk enough.'

☞ When the Chinese want to describe a person who pretends to be very brave, and makes a great parade in order to show his courage, they say he is cutting off a hen's head with a battle axe. A coward who boasts of his courage they call a 'paper tiger.' They compare a person who pretends to be what he is not, to a fox who tries to look as noble as a tiger. If a person is ignorant of books, they will say, 'Turn him upside down, but not a drop of ink will come out of him.'

☞ Hood never made a better pun than of Hook, who was walking with a friend, when they came to a toll bridge.

'Do you know who built this bridge?' said he to Hook.

'No,' replied Hook; 'but if you go over you'll be tolled!'

☞ Mr. Snip's wife wrote to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus: 'Oh, tell me not that absence conquers love! the longer you stay away the better I like you!'

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Pioneer establishment having been transferred to the hands of new proprietors, it is very important that all old accounts should be settled as speedily as possible. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the office for subscription, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to come forward and make settlement without delay.

VALEDICTORY.

Having disposed of the "PIONEER" establishment to Dr. J. B Godwin and Mr. E. R. Quillin, my connection with the paper ceases with the present issue.

In making this announcement, I should wrong the many friends who have steadily sustained me and do violence to my own feelings, if I failed to express the deep sense of obligation under which I have been placed by their generous sympathy and support. More than six years ago I launched the "Pioneer" upon the uncertain and tempestuous sea of political life, and from that time to the present have devoted whatever of talent and energy I possessed to the promotion of the great Democratic cause. Thanks to the kind partiality of the party with which I am more than ever proud to claim identity, what was then an experiment is now a realization. The "Pioneer" has survived all opposition, and now stands upon a firm and solid foundation. As an organ of the party in this District, delicate and weighty responsibilities have not unfrequently been devolved upon me, which I have always endeavored to meet with fidelity and discharge to the advancement of the common cause:—with what success, let others say That I have sometimes erred, was but natural—for who that is mortal can claim exemption from the frailties incident to humanity? But if I have erred, my errors were those of the head, not of the heart.

Though withdrawing from the post which I have occupied since my residence in the District, my devotion to the interests of my party knows no abatement; on the contrary, experience, observation, and common struggles and trials which I have encountered with them have but served the more strongly to seal that devotion. My faith has gained strength in the wisdom and beneficence of those great cardinal principles of Democracy upon which the well-being and prosperity of our beloved country so eminently depend.

The "Pioneer" will undergo no change in its political character—my successors being Democrats of the right stripe. Dr. Godwin is very generally known throughout the District—is a ready and vigorous writer, to the cunning of whose right hand the "Pioneer" has been indebted for frequent valuable contributions. Mr. Quillin has been foreman of the establishment for several years, and is a most worthy and excellent young gentleman.

I earnestly commend the paper, under its new auspices, to the continued and increased support of those who have hitherto so generously sustained it.

Kind patrons, after wishing each and all of you the utmost happiness, I have but one word more, and that word is—*Farewell.*

L. D. STARKE.

In assuming the proprietorship of the "Pioneer," we have determined to devote our energies to make it a useful and efficient instrument for the good of the Democratic party, under the belief, that our efforts will be justly appreciated, and that we shall receive a reward commensurate with our labors

The necessity of an extensive circulation, that the interest of our party may be served and its prosperity promoted is known to all; and we think that we may with confidence appeal to the Democracy of the District at least to come forward to our assistance, and to aid us in sending our paper to every man's door, that the cause we advocate may be rightly understood.

We therefore request that our friends will exert themselves to increase our circulation, to obtain as many new names as possible, and we promise in return to make the "Pioneer," so far as our ability will permit all they desire.

E. R. QUILLIN,
J. B. GODWIN.

SALUTATORY.

We this morning appear before the readers of the "Pioneer" as its future editor, and in doing so, it will not be inappropriate to say a few words in relation to the course that we shall pursue in its future management. To those who know us, it would be unnecessary to pen one word in reference to our political preferences, but as we cannot boast a reputation co-extensive with the circulation of the "Pioneer," it may be expected that we should announce distinctly the principles that we shall espouse.

We therefore say that the Pioneer will continue to be the exponent of the democratic creed as enunciated by the Conventions of Baltimore and Cincinnati; as adhered to by the administrations of Polk and Pierce; and as understood and advocated in the contest of 1856

Believing those principles—based and reared upon the Constitution—to be the bulwark of our political safety, upon the maintainance of which depends the stability and permanency of our institutions; the preservation and restriction of the powers of the federal government and the security and perpetuation of the rights of the States, we shall give to them a cordial support, and bring to their defence all the ability with which we are endowed. We cannot promise in this the power of the gifted gentleman who has so long and faithfully filled the editorial chair of the "Pioneer," but in zeal for the good cause, we yield nothing even to him.

The perpetuation and stability of the Union rests solely upon a strict construction of, and rigid adherence to the provisions of the Constitution; any attempt to extend or curtail its powers; to infringe its boundaries; to avoid its requirements, or disregard the obligations which it imposes, shall find in us, if not an able, at least a zealous and untiring opposition.—To a proper regard for each and every one of the provisions of that sacred instrument can we alone rely for safety and protection amid the conflict with factions, and the storm of fanaticism that will shake the Republic to its centre. Standing immovably upon them, we may bid a stern defiance to their combined powers, and breast unharmed the fury of the assault.

Government was created, not for the benefit of a few at the expense of the greater number, or to grant favors to a privileged class. Sharing alike the burdens, all are entitled to the benefits which it bestows. The sun-browned artisan and the man of wealth and pleasure, have equal claims upon the government which they support. Measures having any other tendency than the good of the many, or calculated to impose unequal restrictions, unjust burdens, or granting special favors, will encounter an opposition that shall command respect, if for nothing else but its honesty and sincerity.

The development of the resources of the good Old North State, her growth and prosperity, are alike subjects of interest to her sons, native and adopted. Belonging as we do to the latter class, we may safely say, that whatever glory may surround her name, excites within our bosom a pride as just and noble as the most devoted of her native children can boast. To see her advance with rapid and lengthy strides to the proud destiny that awaits her, would fill us with joy and exultation; to lend a helping hand in her onward march will be equally our delight.

In our intercourse with our brethren of the press, we shall not forget that respect due to the opinions of others—conceding to all the right to think and judge for themselves, and reserving to ourself the privilege of combatting openly and fairly, what we may consider to be errors or fallacies. We shall war against men only as the representatives of principles; with individuals—as such—we have nothing to do; we do not engage in a *personal* controversy with any man; and he who attempts to lead us into a contest where vulgarity, billingsgate and vituperation are the weapons of warfare, will find himself the sole tenant of his dirty field. We shall never shrink from an honorable encounter, but we have no taste for being smeared with the filth of a blackguard.

To our lady readers we may say, that we shall not be inattentive to their wants or wishes. Their approving smiles is worth all the labor that we can bestow upon their peculiar department; and if we are but satisfied that our labors are appreciated, it will be but an incentive to increased effort in ministering to their pleasure.

The general reader will find in the Pioneer much to interest him; and if we fail in making it ever a welcome visitor to one and all, the fault will be an ignorance of their wants.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But this we'll do—endeavor to deserve it."

J. B. GODWIN

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

☞ We had the pleasure of meeting and conversing with several gentlemen from the different counties this side of the Chowan at Gates court last week, and after a free consultation as to the best time and place of holding the District convention, for the purpose of nominating a congressional candidate, it was decided to advise its assembling at Winton on Tuesday following the May-fisherman's court for Gates that being the regular sitting of Hertford county court. For several years, with one exception, the convention has been held at Gatesville, in which our friends of the upper counties have cordially acquiesced; we on this side of the river desire now to evince our appreciation of the spirit thus manifested, and propose to hold it at the time and place above named.

For the purpose of securing a fair expression of the opinion of every county, it is farther suggested, that at their primary meetings, five gentlemen shall be chosen from each captain's district to determine the choice of the county, and that the delegates to the convention be instructed to cast the vote for the person thus selected,—each county voting according to her representation in the House of Commons. This it is thought will be the most equitable mode of making a selection of a suitable candidate, and of having the preference of each county unmistakably expressed. The necessity of unity of action is too apparent to be neglected, and we sincerely trust that our friends will act in the matter as becomes true and good democrats.

☞ Senator Bell of Tenn. has introduced a bill in the Senate, to provide for securing to all the States justice in the distribution of the public lands, and their proceeds.

THE TAX BILL AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Know Nothing press are loud in their denunciations of the Tax bill passed by the Legislature; charging its passage upon the democrats, and endeavoring to fix upon them the stigma of an unholy deed.

If "every thing is fair in politics," then these gentlemen certainly deserve commendation for the system of tactics which they have adopted; but if the reverse is true, and men should be governed by the same high and honorable principles that regulate other transactions of life, the course which they are pursuing does but little credit to their honesty or ingenuity.

The denunciations indulged in by the opposition in reference to the Revenue bill, is of a too general character to lead us to suppose that it is only particular features of the bill to which they object, and we must therefore meet it as directed against the whole.

To make these denunciations just, there must be evidence that the revenue derived from the act of the last session was not sufficient to meet the expenses of the State, and that the tax levied will not be required by any demand which may be made upon the treasury, or that the schemes which rendered such demand necessary, were unwise and impolitic.

Is the first proposition true? If so, where is the evidence to sustain it? Neither facts or figures have been given to substantiate it, and bare assertion will not justify the charge.

Such is not the fact, as we have it from a reliable and intelligent member of the Senate, and from him we learn, that the revenue derived from the present bill will scarce suffice to meet the drain upon the treasury. If this be the fact—and who can doubt it, for the burdens of taxation bear equally upon legislators and constituents, and men are not apt to impose unnecessary taxes upon themselves—what was the Legislature to do? Refuse to provide for the want of the State, and go home, leaving the debts to be settled by *repudiation*, and the fair fame of the good old State to be blasted, and her name to become "a by-word and a reproach"?—What would these denunciators and indiscriminate fault-finders have said, had such a course been pursued? Ah! it would be hard to tell, save through an intimate acquaintance with the many choice epithets common to the columns of a Know Nothing paper of the present day.

Curses thicker than the falling leaves of Autumn would have greeted them at every step, and their names been held up—

"The climax of all scorn to every eye"—

and justly so, for the obligations of the State unprovided for, the means to redeem her pledges denied her, and the clamor of hungry creditors sounding around the door of an empty treasury, would be a state of things to make every honest man ask for a lash

"To whip the rascals naked through the world,"

Such however is not to be, for those who were entrusted with the high privilege of guarding the reputation of North Carolina from dishonor, have performed the duty assigned them, and provided the means for meeting her liabilities.

The taxes may be high—grant that they are, the fault is not in the bill, but in the system of measures whereby the debts have been incurred. These are the various schemes of internal improvements, for which appropriations have been granted, and for which the honor of the State is pledged. Will those who are so clamorous about "high taxes," "increased burdens" and "oppressive exactions," skulk from the responsibility which these appropriations involve? To whom belong the credit—or odium if you please—of perfecting these gigantic schemes of internal improvement by which the growth, welfare, and prosperity of the State has been promoted, her ample stores of wealth developed, and her inexhaustible resources made available for the good of her people? Whose energies have connected the sea-board and the mountains by an iron track, and sent the "steam horse" thundering through hill and valley, laden with the rich products of field, forrest, factory and mine, to the door of the willing purchaser? These are the things that have emptied the treasury, and have demanded an increased revenue, and will the opposition contend that the Democratic party are alone responsible?—They cannot! they dare not! for the records are against them. Who does not recollect the *ten million* dollar scheme of General Alfred Dockery and his whig confederates? Who is ignorant of the Whig and Know-Nothing votes appropriating money to works of internal improvement, that without an increase of the revenue would make the State bankrupt? These are the things that should be examined; the *cause* of the evil and not the evil itself is the fit subject for denunciation. If the passage of these bills was wrong and deserving censure and rebuke, in the name of all that is sacred where would our Know-Nothing friends stand? echo answers, where?

The secret of the opposition is somewhere else. Party capital could be made out of it as they imagined, and though assisting in saddling the State with a heavy burden, they were unwilling to lend a hand to relieve her. There were however some few exceptions to this charge, and we take pleasure in recording them. The Commoner from Bertie—Col. David Outlaw arose superior to considerations of party and cast his vote for the bill; so also of Mr. Bellamy of Tyrrell, and we believe one or two others that we do not now recollect.

The attempt to make capital out of this measure, is the desperate act of a sinking party; but the artifice is too shallow—too superficial to be successful, and the "engineer will find himself hoisted by his own petard."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The Democratic party will soon be called upon to meet in Convention, for the purpose of selecting a standard bearer for the ensuing Congressional campaign. It is desirable that we should have a full attendance, that the preference of the District may be fairly expressed, and that a more perfect and thorough organization of the party may be effected. The struggle will be an important one, and if we wish success, we must use the means to obtain it. By union and concentration of effort, can we only expect to come off victorious; by these the prize is within our grasp.

We have just emerged from a heated and excited presidential battle; its glorious result will exert an important influence upon the coming election. There are many in the District, who have heretofore acted with the opposition, who are convinced that it is the part of duty and patriotism to operate with the Democratic party; our action in the approaching Convention will decide their future course, and it becomes us as good Democrats, having an eye single to the success of our principles, to labor to harmonize all conflicting interests—if there should be such—and to present an undivided front to the enemy. We say again then that we desire to see a full Convention; to see the old Democracy gathered in large numbers, to deliberate, in a spirit of kindness and good feeling, not upon what will advance the claims of this or that man; not upon what will tend to promote the interest of one favorite or another; but upon the best means to obtain the triumph of our long cherished principles, and to secure the success of the candidate that may be selected. To this end let us commence the work of organization early; let each county forthwith hold meetings to appoint delegates, and that the voice of all may be heard and their wishes made known in the Convention, select such delegates as will attend. The courts of the various counties composing the District are following each other regularly, and no better time could be selected for the assembling of these primary meetings; and we would therefore earnestly recommend that the Democracy through the entire district, hold their county conventions, designate their representatives and impress upon them the necessity of attendance. Let each and all be heard, and with union and harmony the day is our own.

"SLIGHT MISTAKES."

The editor of the Sentinel commits the "slight mistake" of outrageously garbling an article of ours on the Mexican preamble, and after pruning out a part, he throws his heels into the air, and favors us with many ejaculations of triumph over our alleged "*mistake.*" In order to put ourself right in the eyes of "future generations," we republish our article entire:

"THE MEXICAN PREAMBLE.—Mr. Reeves of Surry introduced a resolution in the *House of Commons*, which, on Thursday, the 15th, passed that body, to expunge from the journals of the House, the following clause, of what is known as the "Mexican Preamble," passed at the session of 1846 and '47, to wit: "*by the action of the executive and the subsequent sanction of congress.*"

"We regard this action by the HOUSE as eminently proper. The infamous "Mexican preamble" was an outrage upon patriotism and a libel upon truth. It tended to place our country in a false and unfavorable light before the world; and we are glad that even at this late day, the foul stigma has been expunged from the record."

It will thus be seen that our allusion was directed to the proceedings of the HOUSE OF COMMONS—"Mr. Reeves of Surry introduced a resolution in the *House of Commons*"—"to expunge from the journals of the *House*"—"we regard this action by the *House* as eminently proper"—without once referring to the Senate. It is true, we supposed the resolution would also pass that body, but we no where stated that it *had done so.* The House, by the passage of the resolution, spoke *its* condemnation of the Mexican preamble in as strong terms as if the Senate had concurred. So far as it had the power, it had expunged the infamous preamble.

But, notwithstanding our repeated and exclusive reference to the proceedings of the *House*, the Editor of the Sentinel makes a very slight mistake by clipping off about two-thirds of our article, and slipping in only the last third. He knocks out the material part of the very paragraph which he professes to quote. Omitting the words—"We regard this action by the *House* as eminently proper," he copies as follows:

The infamous "Mexican preamble" was an outrage upon patriotism and a libel upon truth. It tended to place our country in a false and unfavorable light before the world; and we are glad that even at this late day, the foul stigma has been expunged from the record."

And thereupon he strikes a fantastic attitude of proud triumph over our supposed verdancy in claiming that the resolution had passed, although the Senate had not yet acted on the matter. Now, neighbor, we see that our ideas of "slight mistakes" are rather variant, and we can never hope to agree. But we will give you our opinion upon this last slight mistake of yours: You have just as good a moral right to destroy the context of an article by *inserting new matter*, as by striking out any material part of the *old matter*. In other words, the difference is very "slight" between the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*.

☞ Our Commoner is a very inexorable man. We find it impossible to satisfy him. In his ubiquitous capacity as Commoner and Editor, he comes back at us through the editorial "we" of the Saturday's issue, on account of our "amende honorable!" He charges that because he has seen proper to show up sham Democracy in a "light not very palpable to" the editor of the Pioneer, the latter has pitched into him &c. This is strange! The fact that the light in which he has shown up sham Democracy is "not very palpable," is no good reason for our assailing him, we respectfully submit. If he had shown it up in a "very palpable" light, there would have been much better ground for such a proceeding A "palpable" humbug!

Again: he sagely informs us that if we can't see the difference between Louis D. Wilson, and Louis Napoleon, he will be under certain "painful necessities!"—Dont! We only want to be put right before "future generations;" and if our Commoner will only show us the difference between Louis D. Henry and Louis D Wilson, (which he himself has declared to be only "slight,") we will immediately acknowledge that a like difference exists between Louis D. Wilson and Louis Napoleon—and not before!—darned if we do! If he insists that there is but a "slight" difference between Louis D. Wilson and Louis D. Henry, why then we shall stick to it that there is not a bit more of difference between Louis D. Wilson, and Louis Napoleon! But if he will come out like a man, and admit that there was a great difference between the two former, (his previous declarations to the contrary notwithstanding,) we will try and bring ourself to the conclusion that there is also a great difference between the two latter.

Once more:

"And we will now call his especial attention to this point, that when *we* begin, as *we* shortly shall, to let the people know what the "*great*" Democratic party have done for the interest of the State, that he will not be allowed by us to enter the plea of "legislative insanity."

Stand from under! Let the ignorant and benighted sons of the Old North State listen and learn—for our Commoner will shortly begin to let them know something! Let them prepare to launch thunderbolts of wrath at all the other members of both branches of the Legislature for *not* doing what our Commoner will "shortly" do! Let all those drones be turned out of their places, and let the Oracle of Pasquotank Know Nothingism be looked up to as the only medium of legislative intelligence! *We* are wide awake and listening. "As the bee upon the flower, *we* will hang up on the honey of thy eloquent tongue!"

☞ Roger A Pryor, Esq., has retired from the editorship of the Richmond Enquirer, with which he has been connected for the last four years. Mr. Pryor is one of the most vigorous and gifted political writers of the age, and rendered most efficient service to his party during the last campaign. It is said that Mr. P. is about to become associated in the editorial department of the Charleston Mercury.

☞ A proposition has been submitted to Congress by Gen. Millson to the effect that the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company should be allowed to give bond and security with interest, for the payment of the duties upon the iron intended for their road; the amount to be paid by the transportation of the mail. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill extending the time of payment, but it was tabled by four majority.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

SOUTHERN PLANTER.—The February number of this truly valuable Agricultural journal is upon our table, and abounds as usual with subjects of interest to all, but to the former particularly, to whom it is cheap at any price

PETERSON'S NATIONAL for March, has been received; and a glance at its contents satisfies us that its former reputation is enhanced by what is found within the present number.

We are in receipt of the Southern and Western Journal of Progress, published in St. Louis, and devoted to the interests of the Southern and Western States. The number in hand—the second of a new series—is filled with useful and instructive matter, and illustrated with a view of the city of St. Louis and a scene upon the Hudson. Price $2 per annum.

Hon. T. L. Clingman will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on the British policy in Central America and Cuba.

☞ We are in receipt of Godey's Lady's Book for March.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for the same month, has also been placed upon our table.

PRESIDENT PIERCE INVITED.

At a meeting of the city council of Augusta, held on Thursday afternoon last, the following Preamble and Resolutions, inviting President Pierce to visit Augusta, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It being anticipated that President Pierce will make a tour through the South during the ensuing spring which will afford a suitable opportunity to the citizens of Augusta to extend to him the courtesy to which his position and private worth entitle him, therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to communicate the above Preamble and Resolutions to President Pierce.

Resolved further, That His Honor, the Mayor, appoint a Committee of four members to join such committee as may be appointed in behalf of the citizens for the making of suitable arrangements.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

Within the pale, if not within the centre of the most fashionable and splendid part of New York, a cold-blooded and diabolical murder has been committed which, accustomed as the people of that city are to the perpetration in their midst of all kinds of crimes and corruption, has startled and alarmed that whole community, while it has filled the country at large with astonishment, horror and disgust. The sickening details which have thus far transpired before the coroner's inquisition, have, for the most part, been given in our columns. It is not that a man, apparently without provocation to the deed, has been butchered in his own house, at midnight, by unknown hands—it is not this fact alone which has produced so general a sensation. Such an event, indeed, in a Southern community, might well inspire universal horror, indignation and alarm. The frequent occurrence of similar atrocities has familiarized the "higher law" latitudes to their perpetration, and a day's wonder passes away as the criminal escapes, and the community turns its eager eyes steadfastly onward in the pursuit of gain.

But the incidents of this case disclose a state of things in the society of New York city which arrests the attention of all thinking men; and even the darkness of the deed committed, black and fiendish as it seems, is lost in a nazement and disgust at the circumstances out of which it sprung. With the crime of deliberate assassination and butchery, are bore united debauchery and prostitution of the vilest hue not among the well known and infamous haunts of voice, but in a New York *home*—in a family—in which mother and daughters are alike implicated—veiled by an exterior of decency and respectability and the nicest regard to appearances and the proprieties of life. Much licentiousness was known before to exist in that, as in all large cities but the home and the fireside, at least among people of the better class, were thought sacred and secure from such pollution. The whited sepulchre is now opened, and the loathsome corruption revealed.—There was the widowed mother, in mourning weeds for a husband she had buried under a cloud of suspicion; such being the acuteness of her bereavement that she seems to have clung with fond fidelity to the livery of grief, even after the last dollar of the ten thousand was gone which she had got by policies of insurance on his life, and long after she had entrapped a second victim into a clandestine marriage, taken possession of his house, stolen his papers and destroyed his will. There was this "Mourning Bride," in all the vivacity of her sorrows, this vile wretch, rather, in all the nonchalance of practised guilt and accomplished wickedness, entertaining in fashionable style the ladies and gentlemen of Bond street at a sociable party, the confectionary for which cost three hundred dollars, and retiring, not to the apartments of her secret husband, but to her own chamber, next to a bachelor friend of dissolute habits, to indulge, it may be imagined, in purity and repose, tender recollections of her "buried love," or pleasing visions of a future widowhood of wealth and splendor. A dashing young spark, the precious son of a New England clergyman, and rejoicing in the sentimental name of *Smallgrass*, is nestled in the story above with facile access to the society of his beloved, the amiable and blooming daughter of so chaste and exemplary a mother. An elder sister of the "charming Helen" contests with the mother the conquest of the convenient bachelor friend. Rooming below is the ill-fated Burdell, who, with the fatuity of single men of forty-five or fifty, having yielded himself to the embraces, finds at last that he is entangled by the wiles of the artful and intriguing widow. Things go on in this way, until one day at breakfast, this interesting *family* is occupied in abusing the unfortunate man for making a noise the night before in opening the front door, which had been locked against him, and Eckel, the paramour, is heard to say, with a nudge and glance at his mistress, "It would be well if the Doctor were knocked in the head, if it could be done *kindly*" A few mornings afterwards, the servant boy that came to make the Doctor's fire, found him dead upon the floor, reeking in the blood that had gushed from fifteen wounds!

Is this picture an epitome of social life in New York? Is such the result of the boasted civilization of the North?

In a striking article, the New York Herald enumerates some of the causes to which the present lamentable state of things in New York society is to be attributed.—There is much force in its views. The present prostitution of the pulpit to purposes of political partizanship, and of personal advancement or display, is no doubt a prolific cause of loose morals in the community. The clergy, with rare exceptions, think more of politics or of themselves, than about preaching the pure and holy precepts of the gospel, or taking earnest care for the salvation of men's souls. Many places of public amusement, especially the lower order of theatres, are schools of vice, and the thousands who nightly visit them are demoralized in thought and feeling and taste The habit of families herding together in boarding houses and hotels, extirpates the idea and banishes all the sweet and healthful influences of *home*, and, along with so general and melancholy a breaking up of domestic relations and ties, by this promiscuous association of the sexes, is facilitated that "concurrence of appetite and opportunity," which the great English moralist pronounces so perilous to human virtue.

These, however, are but among the secondary and superficial causes of the great moral leprosy so much deplored. The whole structure of Northern society is built upon a false basis. Universal freedom and equality produces, in the end, universal demoralization and anarchy. Materialism, Socialism, Scepticism, in their thousand Protean shapes and ramifications, are but the natural products of "Free Society," and find their noxious efflorescence in personal prostitution and social corruption, in private vice and public disorder, in "Free Love," Fanny Wrightism, adulteries, forgeries, wholesale swindling, *garrotting*, murders, mobs, conspiracies and treason. Such specimens as Schuyler, Huntington, Eckel, the Cunninghams, Wendell Phillips, *et id omne genus*, that occasionally ascend to the surface, "rotting as they rise," sufficiently show the extent and intensity of the putrefaction which pervades the depths and current of Northern society.

From the contemplation of these scenes, it is pleasant and encouraging to turn the eye upon the peaceful homes and pure hearths, the personal security and public tranquillity of Southern life. The *Family* is the germinal institution of all pure and ennobling civilization. It is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon

"I reverence as I ought Erskine, in his splendid oration of Lord Howard vs. Bingham, as I ought, that mysterious body and mind, which, while our species, is the source of tions; which builds up and condition of human life; which husband to the wife by ties luble than laws can possibly which, by the reciprocal arising from a mutual passion interest, and a mutual foundation of that parental dies in the brutes, with the nature, but which reflects the human parents, the unspathies of their offspring, and delightful relations of social

No where does the institution ily exist in higher purity, or prevalence than in the South this Union. The home of the gentleman is emphatically the centre of all the "sweet, delitions of social existence." Institution of domestic slavery widens and expands the healthful the *family*. It is the institmestic slavery which is the gative element of our society, up and sustains, which purifies uates the noblest social system world.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE DALLAS AND CLARENDON A Washington letter says:

"The opposition to the Cantreaty, negotiated between endon and Mr. Dallas, is chiefto one point—the large bounds Great Britain, or rather Lord has heretofore claimed for the Kingdom, and which may be gain, under the present treaty ators understand it.—Those are to be settled and defined treaty, in such manner as to ledians, as long as they remain a suitable home. The treaty out, in good faith, would them an unreasonable extent But it is objected that this indefinite, and may become a difficulty hereafter. On the majority of the Senate, there cere desire to settle this question on reasonable terms, terms as will leave no ground dispute between the United the Government of Great Senate will probably remodel as they have done in other Gadsden treaty, for instance, cled by the Senate, and was form thus given to it by the haps the same result may be this case."

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A this city had a pile of lumber was anxious to ship, but on the shipment the great snow came lumber was covered with it. Laborers could not be had, and he didn't know. He was young man to learn the prices asked him why he did not fear The young man said he could The merchant told him he would his watch (worth $200) if he the boards out by breakfast time aing. The young man ate pie and accomplished it, by moonlight, and the next day's sun the scene of his labors, displaypile of boards, over two hundred length, fifty feet in width and Having accomplished his task he shovel and marched home to fast, after which he received the prize he had so fairly earned. The latter promptly paid the bet. The man is a Bostonian, about years of age, and caused to blush ployment. So says the New York

CRUEL.—The Hon. John Kerr, past, took great delight in President Polk, for involving Mexican war, and frequently have been informed, that he his graves at night, without the success of the Mexican Mercury has now taken Mr. B embrace, and he is in duty bound tion whatever Democracy does, think it very unkind in the pasquire of Mr. Kerr, by their resolution, to a limit that his tions to heaven were very weak of treason Will he make the We suppose he will.—*Greensboro and Flag.*

Worse than making poor admit that all he said about Mr was "wrong?" "Cruel!" Know-force young Hickory to eat so many

BY LAST NIGHT'S M

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Glancy Jones has written a letter Buchanan, President elect, request not to place him in his cabinet, so in consequence of the opposition certain quarters in Pennsylvania order to relieve the President elect any embarrassment upon the subject

The Senate have called upon the dent for all letters, if any, which in possession of the government Judge Le Compte, in vindication cial conduct in Kansas. This is ary to the consideration of the of Mr Harrison, which is set Monday next.

It is stated here among Mr Cass that he to-day received a letter Buchanan, President elect, offering him the appointment of Secretary State.

THE BURDELL MURDER

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The before the Grand Jury in the is unusually interesting. A new veiling theory of the murder has been oped, and the police are on the new party, the suspected perpetrators the murder.

MR. BUCHANAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. will arrive here about 16th inst. ments have been secured for him Kirkwood House.

SCRAPS.

"Honorable."—It is said that the lead- editor of the New York Tribune de- es to be addressed as "Honorable" like r ex-members of congress. No cause ssigned for this rash act.

Horace has an aversion to everything orable—the "cause for the rash act" imagine.

A Welcome Valentine.—That basket ip-top wine, and those Habana's. We er like such Valentines—*Southside Democrat.*

Be careful with that wine Mr. Democrat; know your failing.

Heavy Failure.—Boston, Feb. 19.— ch Train has failed His liabilities e are small, but very heavy in England. ot the only Train that has failed this on by several.

☞ A woman is a goo l deal like a piece y—the more you are ruined the closer clings to you. A wife's love don't in to show itself in its power till the riff is after you.

resident Pierce has issued his procla- ion, convening an extra session of the S. Senate on the 4th of March, for the se of giving Mr. Buchanan an oppor- ty of proposing his cabinet and other eers for conformation by the Senate.

"Cabinet speculations" appear to be t the most unprofitable speculations a-foot. However, the investments too slight to make them dangerous. [*Boston Post.*

Dangerous" or not, Mr. Post, the culations" are horrible "failures."

THE NEW CABINET.

is believed that the new Cabinet will mposed of Mr. Cass, as Secretary of ; Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of Treasury; Ex-Gov. Floyd, of Virgin- Secretary of War; Ex-Gov. Brown, of nessee, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. ey, Attorney General; Mr. Jones, of sylvania, Post Master General; and b Thompson, of Mississippi, Secreta- f the Interior.

Wicked Town.—The "City of Tif- a village of five thousand inhabitants, hio, appears to have been given over e Evil One.

rom Congressional specimens—Gid- s & Co.—we should incline to the ion that the Evil One was entitled to hole State; and was deprived of his ights by fraud.

bill has been introduced into the Leg- ure of North Carolina "to encourage promote matrimony."—*Constitutional-*

o such bill is required about here— ladies are so very pretty.—*Telegraph.* We generally take the matrimony first the bill afterward.—*Central Georgi-*

they will vote every unmar ied woman ory of ten thousand, no farther en- agement will be needed.—*Geo. Cru-*

ss the bill gentlemen in any shape, pass the bill. Arrange a plan if you to "*provide matrimony,*" and perhaps g be benefitted by its provisions.

The last bundle of New York Tribunes as received at Nebraska City had a se's nest in it and five young ones , besides several dead ones, supposed e been poisoned by eating one of dy's leaders."

ved them right for eating such vil

A *mouse* should have known better,

matrimonial alliance of an uncom on ter has lately been effected in Flu na county, Va.; Mr. Robert Gray, the t groom, is 95 years of age, and the Mrs. Catherine Reilly, (now Mrs.) 92 years of age

nder if the bride was not *grey* before!

SENATOR FROM N. JERSEY.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—Hon. John R mpson, democrat, was re-elected U. S. e, for six years from the 4th of ch inst., by the two houses of the Leg- ure this morning.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

Washington correspondent of the tgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser and State tte, describes a truly touching scene occurred over the dead body of the ted Brooks. Indescribably painful have been the death of one so loved venerable and devoted Judge Butler. onder that he wept like a child, for in the wide range and circle of Mr. ks' acquaintance none "knew but to hink none named him but to praise.' one having even the common sensi- s of our nature, can read what fol- unmoved:

bout ten minutes after his death, the ble old Senator, whose locks are white with the frosts of age, came into oom, and upon seeing him cold in the ge of death, threw himself upon his and wept as if his heart would burst its bounds. Judge Butler had lav- the attention and affection of many upon Mr. Brooks, and he seemed to e important object of his solicitude xistence, and while the death sweat ated upon the brow of the immortal er the old man called to the fleeing in tones of sorrow, that moved the g hearts of those who stood round to "My boy, my boy, my boy!" and a scene of mourning and sorrow, as witnessed there, cannot be comprehen- nded less repeated here.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

b. 21.—Flour—Howard st. $6,75; ly $8 75:

eat—White at 165 cts; Red 150.

rn—White, new, at 65a63 cts; old 0a62 cts; new Yellow 62a65 cts; old 3a65 cts. Mixed 56 cts.

The correspondents of Rev. Q. E. Trot- re requested to address him at Sunsbury, County, N. C. Also all documents.

White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and ure Complexion—can be acquired by the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What y gentleman would remain, under the of a disagreeable breath, when by using BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a denti- would not only render it sweet, but leave th white as alabaster? Many persons do ow their breath is bad, and the subject elicate their friends will never mention it. e of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is ale by all Druggists.

FETRIDGE & CO. N. Y.

feb 24—8m

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA

LANDLORD WANTED.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE LEIGH HOUSE having taken personal charge of the establishment, desires to secure the services of a Superintendent for the same for the remainder of the present year. I will pay a fair salary to a competent person, (and none other need apply,) or I will rent out the house, if preferred. Apply immediately.

W. RIDDICK.

E. City, Feb. 24, 1857.

Elizabeth City Seminary.

The Trustees of this School takes pleasure in announcing, that they, have secured for the Spring session the services of Mr. J. D. Boushall and Miss Julia A. Morris as teachers. The session will open on the first Monday in March, and close on Friday the 24th of July.

Rates of Tuition.

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6,00
First rudiments of Gram. Arith. and Geo.	8,00
Advanced classes " " "	10.00
Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhet. and Alg.	12,00
Latin, Greek or French,	15,00
Latin and Greek,	18,00
Pellis work (extra)	$4,00
Drawing and Painting in water colors,	5,00
Pastel Painting,	10.00

No additional charge for instruction in needle work.

Those wishing to enter students can do so by applying to the teachers in their appropriate departments.

JOHN POOL, Sec'y.

Feb. 24, 1857.—5ms.

$150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF ONE HUNdred dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro man LUKE TILLIT—forty years old, and a blacksmith by trade.

I will also give a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro girl FANNY. She is twenty years old, and supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City. W. N. GREGORY.

Shiloh, Camden Co., Feb. 24, 1857—tf.

LUMBER ON HAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGENT FOR BENJ. Spruill's Mill, and will furnish or contract for any quantity of Pitch Pine Scantling or Plank. And will from this time keep on the wharf some 50 to 100 M feet assorted lumber at prices from 10,50 to 13,50, cash.

WM. SHANNON.

Feb. 24, 1857.

RANAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT of the 9th inst., GIRL Charlotte, who has a mother in E. City, by the name of Fanny Lawrence; suppose she is lurking about there. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring said girl under the penalty of the law, and will give further apprehension and delivery to me at this place $10. F. E. SIMPSON.

Hertford, Feb. 12th, 1857.—1m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULly inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the favorably located and popular Hotel in Portsmouth, known as the MACON HOUSE, situated on the corner of North and Middle streets, about two hundred and fifty yards from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Depot and the landing of the Baltimore Steamers.

Attached to the House is a splendid Billiard Saloon; also, spacious Bathing Houses where guests may enjoy the luxury of Salt Water Baths during the season.

The Elizabeth City Stage leaves this House every morning, except Sunday's

The subscriber pledges himself to keep the Macon House as a first class Hotel, and will observe the good old Virginia and North Carolina style of living, which is so popular with the travelling public. FRANK HOLLADY.

feb 17—3m. Proprietor.

IRON, STEEL, &c.

TONS Plow Share Iron, from 7 to 12 inch wide; 10 tons Plow Bars from 1½ to 2 inches wide by ¼ and one inch thick

25 tons Swedes Iron, from 1½ to 6 inches wide

50 tons American Refined Iron, from 1¼ to 2½ round and square—and from 1 to 6 inches wide

10 tons English Iron, round, square and flat

Bands, Hoops, Ovals, half Ovals half round, &c.

Round Square, Octagon, Flat Casted

German Spring and Blister Steel

Nail Rods, Horse Shoe Iron and Plow plates, cut in shape for Dagon plows, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide

Cast Backs and Tool Irons, Hand and Sledge Hammers

Stock and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, &c.

For sale on accommodating terms, by

fe 17 S. MARCH.

SUNDRIES.

100 KEGS Cut Nails
50 kegs Boat and Ship Spikes, from 3 to 14 inches long
20 kegs Horses Shoes
5 kegs Horse Shoe Nails
Carriage Springs and Axles
Cart and Wagon Axles
Grind Stones and Fixtures
Cart and Wagon Boxes, and Through Boxes, all sizes
Straw Cutters, corn Shellers
Hominy Mills, Fanning Mills
Horse Powers, Wheat threshers
Lime and Guano Spreaders
Carts, Wagons, Trucks: Wheel Barows
Corn Planters, Seed Drills
Clover Seed Sowers, Spades, Shovels
Manure Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Rakes, weeding Hoes, Axes, Plows, Screws
Plow Castings, Files, Horse Rasps
Borax, Washers, Nuts, Plow Skeletons
Cauldrons, Hog Troughs
Garden and Field Rollers
Garden Engines, and all other Farming Tools

fe 17 S. MARCH.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to quit the business offers at private sale, his TWO FARMS known as the "Sutton and Morrice Farms,' on "Turkey Ridge" in Perquimans County, N. C.

For beauty and rich land both of the said Farms equal if not surpass any in the Eastern part of North Carolina. The part of the two Farms under cultivation is very productive and desirable to the Farmer. An opportunity of purchasing land of *such extra* quality is seldom offered. The first tract contains about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, the second FIVE HUNDRED and over. Both of the said Farms may be converted into one if required. They have on them two good tenements and out buildings, and convenient to two Landings for shipping. It lies in a compact body, but may be easily divided into several tracts.

All persons wishing to examine the land, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in riding over and showing the land.

I will offer for sale upon liberal terms of credit, provided such security as required be given.

W. A. MEBANE

Woodville, Nov. 25, 1856.

☞ JOB WORK neatly and promptly executed at the "PIONEER" OFFICE.

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME EITHER by note or account, will please come forward and settle the same by the first of March, 1857, or I shall put the claims in the hands of an officer for collection. I shall be found at my old stand in Nixonton until the first of January, and then I shall put my notes and accounts in the hands of Wm. F. Keaton, who will be pleased to count dollars and cents for me. I will give the highest cash price for all kind of produce in the settlement of my books.

I shall offer also on the 25th of December, the remaining portion of my stock of GOODS at **Public Auction,** being Thursday, new Christmas day.

JNO. H. KENYON.

Nixonton, Dec. 2, 1856—3m.

☞ Native Sentinel copy 2m. and send bill to this office.

$300 REWARD!

A REWARD of **$300** will be paid for the apprehension and delivery in jail of WM. DAVIS, CHARLES DAVIS, and WILLIAM C. DAVIS, who escaped from jail on Tuesday night last, the 25th November—or the sum of **$100** will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of either one of the aforesaid Davis'.

WM. NEWBOLD,
Sheriff of Pasquotank County.

Eliz. City, Dec. 2d, 1856.

NOTICE.

FOUND on shore at Powell's Point on the 5th day of January, 1857, a large flat 50 feet long and 12 feet wide. Any person having lost one, can apply to the subscriber, pay expenses, and take her away.

SAML L. ETHERIDGE.

jan 20—3t

NOTICE.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale!

WILL BE SOLD, on the 21st day of February next, at public auction, for a division, that well-known and desirable Tract of Land on the Dismal Swamp Canal, in Camden county, N. C., whereon the late Major Farange formerly resided. The sale to take pla e on the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale.

BY THE OWNERS.

Jan. 13, 1857—6t

☞ Sentinel copy.

JUST RECEIVED--

Etherial Oil, Spirits Turpentine;
Linseed Oil;
A superior article French Brandy;
Do do Madeira Wine;
Do do Rye Whiskey,
At Dr. SPEED'S Drug Store.

Daily expected—A superior lot of Cutlery, at dec 23 Dr. SPEED'S Drug Store.

NOTICE.

MY HUSBAND, CHARLES BRAY, HAS long since run away from the State, taking with him all of the property he acquired by the marriage. Since then, by the death of two of my children, I am entitled to a distributive share in their estate. I have filed my bill for a divorce and to obtain alimony, &c., out of said fund.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing any interest that said Charles may claim in said estates, as the right thereto will be contested.

ANNETTA BRAY,
Camden Co., N. C.

feb 3

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty acres of Land, on Miller's Point, Camden County. This land is heavily timbered with Pine, Oak, Beach and Gum. It lies immediately on Pasquotank River, about ten miles from Elizabeth City. Also, one hundred cords of seasoned pine wood, already hacked up.

Also, one Lighter, for carrying same.

Apply at the Pioneer office or to

BURFOOT HARRISON.

Camden Co., Feb 10-3t.

$75 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE reward of $75 for the apprehension and delivery to me, or the confinement in any Jail so I get him again, of my Negro boy, PRIMUS.

Primus is tolerably well grown to his age, he is a light mulatto, has a bunchy head of hair; he has a keen black eye; he is from 14 to 15 years of age. He left me about the 16th of August, 1856. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said negro under the penalty of law. W. A. MEBANE.

Perquimans Co., N. C., Nov. 25.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE Note drawn by Peter Copes in favor of John Hoy for fifty dollars payable the 8th day of April next. And this is to forewarn any person from paying or receiving the same as it will not be paid to any person except myself.

A. H. CURRAN.

E. City, Jan. 6th, 1857 —tf.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publisher's prices.

Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes, and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., $66.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., $11,

Story on Bills of Exchange, $5 50c,

Story on Agency, $5.

Parsons on Contracts, 2 vols., $11,

Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols, $10,

Story on Sales, $4 50c,

Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols. $12,

Parsons Mercantile Law, $5 50c,

Story on Bailments, $5.

Wheaton's International Law, $6,

Story on Conflict of Laws. $6 50c,

Walker's American Law, $5 50c,

Story's Equity Pleadings, $6,

Drake on Attachment, $4 50c,

Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., $7 50c,

Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleas, by Chas. R. Train and F. F. Herd, $4,

Story on Partnership, $5 50c.

Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., &c., by James Dunlop, $6 50

Story on Promissory Notes, $5 50c,

Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, $5,

Thornton on Conveyancing, 2nd edition, $4 50

Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, $4 50,

Story on Bailments. $5,

Bishop on Criminal Law, $5,

Angell on the Law of Carriers, $5 50c,

Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., $16 50c,

Angell and Ames on Corporations, $5 50c,

Hening and Munford's Reports, 4 vols., $20,

Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, $8,

Tates Analytical and Digested Index, 2 vols, $8

Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports, $3,

Decisions of Cases in Virginia, by the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, $4 50,

Sand's Suit in Equity, $4,

Mathews' Guide, $2 75c.

Tates' Form Book, new edition, by Sands, $1 25

The above with many other valuable works are for sale by

W. P. GRIFFITH.

feb 3 Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs. Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with all confidence.

Marriage.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, &c.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to 'that bourne from whence no traveler returns.' To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that dreadful poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.

Take Particular Notice!

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgencies and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either Business, Study, Society or Marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All Impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

Young Men,

Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

OFFICE No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. *Baltimore, Md.*

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

☞ Skin diseases speedily cured.

To Strangers.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 16 years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

DR. JOHNSTON is the only regular Physician advertising to cure private complaints.—His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in this country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the world. His many wonderful cures and most important Surgical operations are a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Those who wish to be speedily and effectually relieved, should shun the numerous trifling imposters, who only ruin their health, and apply to him.

Take Notice.

☞ There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ No letters received unless post-paid, and containing a stamp to use on the reply.

Jan. 8, 1857.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL STIRN. AUGUST STIRN

STIRN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 109, Camden street,

opposite the B. & O. R. R. Depot, Baltimore, Md.

☞ Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus, George A. Williams, Esqrs., and Mr. Saratorious.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1yp

WM. SIMMONS. D. D. SIMMONS

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office at Currituck Court-house.

dec 11—1y

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TATNES, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

HARDWARE

SOUTHERN IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

Head of the Square, Sign of the Saws.

ASK the attention of merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to their large and selected stock of HARDWARE, imported directly from Europe, and purchased from the most extensive manufacturers in this country, upon as reasonable terms as similar goods can be purchased in the Northern or Eastern cities, and better adapted to the wants of the Southern public. Norfolk, Sept 23

E. P. TABB & CO.,

NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE removed their stock of *HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, GRATES, BLACKSMITH & CARPENTERS TOOLS, CASTINGS,* &c., &c., to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Paul, Pegram & Co., and recently by Messrs. Herman & Co., East corner of Market square and Main street, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers. Their stock will present to country merchants inducements which will not fail to be appreciated. sep 23—15t

A. A. GWALTNEY & CO.,

Wholesale Furniture and Piano Forte Dealers,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture and Piano Fortes, French, German and American; Plate Mirrors, Portrait Frames, &c.

aug 12—1y

J. B. DEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will give his unremitting attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.

☞ Will buy and sell real estate, Mortgages, and Land Warrants, &c., on commission

aug 12—1y

VALUABLE FARM AND WOODLAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WILL OF RICHARD W. Silvester, deceased, I offer for sale privately that very valuable and well known Tract of Land called SCOTLAND, situated in the lower part of Norfolk County, twenty-three miles from Norfolk City, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which Two Hundred Acres are cleared and under successful cultivation, and the remainder is Wood Land, in Oak, Poplar, Gum, &c. The soil of the whole tract is very fertile. The portion already cleared and cultivated, will yield from 1200 to 1500 barrels of corn, annually, and the Woodland, when cleared, will easily yield ten barrels of Corn to the Acre, for ten years without any manuring.—The land is also very well adapted to the growth of Wheat, of very easy drainage; lies well, in a good neighborhood, and very conveniently located for market—being within one mile and a half of Indian Creek, a navigable stream; and about equally distant from the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the new Canal from the Great Bridge now in progress of construction. By water communication, the tract is within two days of Norfolk City, for produce.

The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House containing six rooms; a new Kitchen, with a Barn and other out houses complete, and all new and in good order—attached to the Dwelling House is a capacious Cistern, holding 5000 gallons of water

An opportunity of purchasing a Farm combining so many advantages in this section, is rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be made accommodating as to time provided ample security be given.

Persons wishing to examine the land, will have every facility offered to them by the overseer, on the premises.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Norfolk, Va.

WILLIS W SILVESTER,
Executor of R. W Silvester, dec'd

jy 22—tf

TRUST SALE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DEED OF TRUST executed by Geo. Bell for the benefit of Wm. G. Wilson and others, I shall sell on TUESDAY, the 3d of March, all the property contained in said deed, consisting of a tract of land on which Wm. E. Ferebee formerly lived, adjoining the lands of Wilson Sanderlin, Burwell M. Baxter and others; two likely negro men, some horses, cattle, corn, household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. The sale will take place on the premises, and the terms will be made known on the day. JAS. M. FEREBEE,

Trustee.

Indian Ridge, Feb. 10, 1857—4t.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL CO.,
Norfolk, January 29th, 1857.

NOTICE.—A general meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at their office in this city on the first Monday in March, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the amended act lately passed by the Legislature of North Carolina, will be laid before them.

By order of the Board of Directors.

feb 3—td. JAS. CORNICK, President.

BATTEAU LOST.

DURING the storm of Sunday, 18th January, a new Fishing Batteau was driven by the wind from the Fishery of Miss Mollie Mebane. Any person finding the same will be suitably rewarded by delivering her to Wm. Badham, Esq., Edenton, or to myself at the Fishery above referred to.

J. B. FERGUSON.

Bertie Co., Feb. 10, 1857—3t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I HAVE this day (Jan. 8) associated with me in the Upholstering and Paper Hanging business, THEODORE A. WALTERS and WILLIAM BOOTH, Jr. The business will be conducted by the Junior partners, under the name of WM. A. WALTERS & CO.

A continuation of the patronage of my former customers, is most respectfully so icited for the new firm. WM. A. WALTERS.

Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1857.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of

Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,

oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

Sign of the Circular Saw.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS

HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

ARE OPENING their importation, *Birmingham manufacture,* a beautiful assortment of House Keeping Articles, such as

Coffee and Tea Pots, Octagon style,
Patent Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dishes,
Waiters in sets and dozens, Sauce Pans,
Porcelain lined Planished Covers,
Old English style Grid Irons, fluted bars,
All Brass Fenders, Polished Steel Shovel and Tongs, in setts or pairs,
Tin lined Copper Tea Kettles.

HEAVY GOODS.

Trace, Log and Back Band Chains,
Elwell's Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes,
Spades, Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Mill, Circular Saws Cross Cut Saws,
Stocks and Dies, Hammers, Screw Plates.

JUST RECEIVED 30 thousand Habana cigars, of the most celebrated brand, which I will sell very low for cash, to make room for a new supply. Also one hundred pounds very superior chewing Tobacco.

J. B. DEY,
Commission Merchant,
No 17, B. W. St., Norfolk, Va.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN OF STAUNTON, VA. FOR SALE.

CONTAINING eight rooms and cellar, also good kitchen, cistern, flower garden, &c., situated a few steps west of the Central Bank. The lot fronts 100 feet by 269 feet deep. Also two valuable one acre lots fronting on the Turnpike to Harrisonburg in the county of Augusta. The above property will be sold on very accommodating terms or exchanged for a farm located pleasantly. Apply to

JOHN B. DEY,
Commission Merchant and Real Estate agent,
17 Wide Water Street, Norfolk
oc 21 High street, Portsmouth

COLLARS AND SLEEVES AT ALL PRICES, and of the latest styles.—The above goods were purchased on the best terms, and purchasers will find them as represented. Call soon.

P S.—As the proprietor is always in the market, attending to the purchase of goods for this market, it enables him to select the newest and the cheapest. Customers may rely on having the fashions as soon as they appear in the market. The Bee Hive is No. 33, Main Street.

mh25 JAMES SMITH, Proprietor.

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF FAN Mill that will separate from your Wheat all impurities, sav Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for Seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $21. We have also on hand Bamborough's Fans, (have taken 54 Premiums.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $13 to $35. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,
aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the style and firm of DELK & LINDSEY, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. We most respectfully solicit your patronage; pledging ourselves to prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to our care.

The experience of Mr. Delk, in the business for the past thirteen years, gives our firm all the advantages of a thorough knowledge of the Commission business.

We are prepared to grant the usual facilities to our friends.

EDWIN H. DELK,
Late of Hardy & Delk.
EDMUND C. LINDSEY,
Late of Currituck Co., N. C.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19th, 1856. 1y

BORUM & McLEAN,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY.

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bomborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis,* at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

50 PIECES of lawns in good color just rec'd and will be sold at 12½,
25 pieces at 1 shilling,

MOURING DERAGES.

A lot of Deleages at 12½, 13½ and 25 cents, the cheapest of the season,
20 pieces of Check Cambric, at 12½ cents,
20 do. do. do. at 18¾ cents, very cheap indeed.

Also, a cartoon of real Bobbin Edgings; so long wanted; can be supplied cheap,
10 pieces of Plain Mouseline in desirable colors, cheap.

And thousands of other bargains which we cannot enumerate here. Come and you will find the above and numerous other bargains at the Bee Hive. Call and get your share of the bargains.

Aug 5 JAMES SMITH

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FALL 1855

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS

POET'S CORNER.

THE LATE NATIONAL TRIUMPH.

What shall thunder from the mountain,
What shall utter through the glen,
High, sonorous music, fitting
For the victory of men
Who have stood and conquered Faction,
Careless of all battle-scars—
Who *believe* that Truth, God's daughter,
Is eternal as the stars?
What but trumpets that resounded
In the olden patriot-time,
When the Father of our Country
Saw the foemen fly his clime—
Saw the Future as a mountain,
Overarched by rainbows, stand,
Guarding Justice and Religion,
And the Freedom of the land!

What shall be the verse with measure
Fit for triumph such as now
Sparkles like a Summer sunrise
Over every honest brow?
What but verse with mighty cadence
Caught from torrents only known
Where the awful Alleghanies
Hold an everlasting throne—
Torrents keeping Titan measure
With the winds that wildly sweep
Where the sacred shrine of Plymouth
Hallows all the Northern Deep—
Symbol-wings that sweetly mingle,
After while, in sounding psalms
With the breeze that every morning
Wakens on the Southern palms!

O, my brave, triumphant brothers,
Ye who battled for the right—
Ye who solemnly vowed to scatter
Faction's swiftly coming night—
Ye who were so just, so simple,
As to hold the maxims still
Which our homely fathers gave us,
On the mountains of your Will—
Who shall say such well-won triumph
Hath not for expression right
To the grandest things that Nature
Utters when in fullest might?
Yes, your jubilant hymn is holy,
Though in seeming proud and wild;
'Tis for Country, Justice, Honor—
'Tis for brother, wife and child!

MORAL SUASION.—There is nothing like "moral suasion." It has grown to be a great and controlling institution. The best example of the same occurred in San Francisco recently.

You well know—if not, I can inform you thereof—that the chief city of California is frequently, if not oftener, infested by Chinamen.

An acquaintance of ours was junior partner and occasional salesman, in a firm whose business it was to sell fish-hooks, cod-lines, ropes ends, and other odds and ends. One day, a John Chinaman, followed by a train of about ten of his countrymen, ranged tandem fashion, entered the establishment, and, after peering around for a few seconds, exclaimed:

'Cotton seine twine—got him?'

'Yes!' was the answer.

'How much take?'

'*One dollar a pound!*

'Um! give seventee five cents.

'Cet out!' cried the excited partner and the Chinese population departed as before.

The wild-geese procession paraded past a few times, and then re-entered. The spokesman, after gazing around some time, lifted up his voice a third time, and thus he spoke:

'Cotton seine twine—got him?'

'YES!!'

'How much takee?'

The salesman whispered to Patrick, the porter, to hand him a cleaver. This had, he grasped the astonished John Chinaman with his left hand, and raising his cleaver with the right, exclaimed:

'ONE DOLLAR A POUND!'

John gave one look at the cleaver, another at the face of the salesman, and yelled out:

'I takee one hundred pound!'

The bargain was thereon closed. So much for moral suasion.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

SEVEN DEADLY SINS, AND NO SALVATION.—There are some *sins* that not all the perfumes of Arabia can render savory, and which penance nor holy-water can remove. The following are seven of them:

1. Refusing to take a newspaper.
2. Taking newspapers and not paying for them.
3. Not advertising in the paper.
4. Smoking in and prying into the secrets of the sanctum.
5. *Making the printing office a loafing place.*
6. Reading the manuscript in the compositor's hands.
7. Sending abusive letters to the editor.

For the first and second offences no absolution can be granted. The fourth is unpardonable. *The fifth is death by law.* To the balance, especially the seventh, dispensation can be obtained by special agreement.

THE PRINTER'S DEVIL AND HIS LOVE.

A printer's devil was pierced in the heart
With charms of a little miss;
Quoth he to the lass, 'My dear, ere we part,
Let us seal our love with a kiss.'
The maiden replied, as the imp she eyed,
'Dost thou think I'll let you revel
Where others before you have vainly tried;
No, no, I'll not kiss the devil!'
Years rolled along, and the sweet little lass
Became an old sorrowful maid;
She lived like a queen—was rich—but, alas!
Her beauty had all decayed.
Once again they met, and the old maid tried
To recall her former issue,
But he gaily smiled, and only replied,
'The devil now wouldn't kiss you!'

☞ 'Do you understand me now?' thundered a country pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand. 'I've got an inkling of what you mean,' replied the boy.

Coming along the street the other morning, we overheard the following conversation, which is clear as mud:—'Julius, is you better dis mornin?' 'No, I was better yisterday, but I's got over dat.' 'Am dere no hops, den, ob your discovery?' Discovery ob what?' 'Your discovery from the convalescence which am fotching you on your back.' Dat depends, Mr. Snow, altogedder on the rognostication, which amply do disease. Should day continue fatually, de doctor tinks I'se a gone nigger; should dey not continuate fatually, he hopes dis culled indiwidooal won't die till anodder time. As I said before, it all depends on de progenoxtics, and till dese come to a head, ders am no telling wedder dis nigger will come to a discontinuation or not.'

☞ There is a man out west so forgetful of faces that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose that he may distinguish her from other ladies—but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes.

☞ Gentleman—Is Mrs. M. in?

Servant—No, sir, she's not at home.

Gentleman—Ah, I am sorry, as I owe her some money, and have called to pay it. When—

Voice from over the balustrade—Oh, I am in! To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman to walk up.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE proprietor of the Union Street Depot, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the North with the largest, most beautiful, and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, in his line, ever exhibited in the city of Norfolk; and his intention is to sell them as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in person, and knowing the wants of the people, he flatters himself that he can suit them better at the Depot than they can be at any other establishment in the Union. Below we enumerate a few articles of the large assortment of goods that can be found at the Depot:

Toilet Setts, new and beautiful patterns, from $3 50 to $16.
Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Bath Tubs, Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with and without showers,
Water Coolers, metal and wood,
Waterman's Refrigerators, Water Cans,
Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain,
Basins and Pitchers, Chamber Pails, Ice Picks,
Wooden Tubs and Buckets, Wash Boards,
Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Ice Pitchers,
Beefsteak Mallets, Ice Mallets, Bell Dusters,
Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass Drainers
Preserving Kettles, Perforated Knife Baskets,
Furnaces, Block Tin Tea Kettles,
Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing Cans,
Waiters of various sizes and patterns,
Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post Boxes, for Counting Rooms and Stores,
Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, done at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and warranted in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia or N. Carolina to execute work and it warranted.

Copper work done at the shortest notice. Having two superior workmen, he flatters himself that he can turn out as good a piece of work as any house north or south.

Also, in store, a large lot of Tin Plate, Pig Tin, Lead Pipe, Street Lead, Copper, Spelter Solder, &c.

CAMPHENE and ETHERIAL OIL, always to be had cheap by the gallon or barrel.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
House Furnishing, Tin, Copper, and Stove
my 6 Depot, No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FARMERS wanting Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines, can obtain the most reliable and durable kinds in the country at Farmers' Head Quarters. Our arrangement with the manufacturers, enables us to sell at their prices, which we obligate ourselves to do. We have on hand 4 or 5 different sizes and kinds of Horse-Powers, and request those in want to call and examine. Our sales of such machines have averaged thirty per season, for five years past, and the general satisfaction given to the purchasers of them, induce us to think that there are no better in the world. We are prepared to give any information as to setting them up—having cuts showing the different parts. We have constantly on hand the following kinds:

Sinclair's No. 1 bevel geared Horse Power, made expressly for four mules, having only two leavers—price, $100.

Sinclair's No. 2, spur geared Horse Power, for 4 to 6 mules, very strong and durable—$100.

Sinclair's No 2, bevel gvared, segmented Horse Power, for the capacity of 6 to 8 mules—$125.

Eddy's Horse Powers—$100.

Whitman's Railway Horse Powers, single and double.

THRESHING MACHINES wrought iron cylinders, with either straight or spinal beaters—the latter a recent improvement—20, 25 and 30 inch cylinders, from $45 to $70 each. Straw Carriers, 15 to $20 extra. Leather Bands to suit, 40 or 60 feet long, 35c. per ft., best quality.

Full sets, say Horse Power, Thresher and Belt, at 158 $225.

Call and examine the different kinds. Catalogues with cuts furnished upon application.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Farmer's Headquarters,
Norfolk Va. July 1st, 11 Wide Water St.

THE DEPOT OF

IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va

TIN WARE AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ousiness in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. C. Barclay,

The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.

Believing that the wants and the tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.

My Stock of Foreign and American

STATIONERY.

Is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY

—NEW,—

and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.

Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Lindsay & Blackiston, do.
James B. Smith & Co., do.
T. B. Peterson, do.
Harper & Brothers, New York.
D. Appleton & Co., do.
Robert Carter & Bros., do.
Charles Scribner, do.
Derby & Jackson, do.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston
Phillips, Sampson & Co., do.
Ticknor & Fields, do.
Crosby, Nichols & Co., do.
Gould & Lincoln, do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH,
oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS

NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes. Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & McLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street.
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

'YOUNG AMERICA' CORN AND COB MILL,

MANUFACTURED BY

S. MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

THE above Mill, which so far surpassed all others last season, has been improved, and made stronger and better than ever, and is now in the field carrying everything before it. It is the mill for strength, durability and swiftness.

I annex a list of premiums it has received this season, over the 'Little Giant,' 'Magic Mill,' Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it:

First premium at the N. York State Fair.
First premium at the Ohio State Fair.
First premium at the Michigan State Fair.
First premium at the N. Carolina State Fair.
First premium at the Nashville (Tenn.) Fair.
First premium at one County Fair in N. York.
First premium at ten County Fairs in Ohio.
Trial of corn and cob mills at the North Carolina State Fair, October 1856.

The following table will show the time occupied by each of the Mills on exhibition in grinding half bushel of corn and cobs:

Young America, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.
Little Giant, 4 " 55 "
Magic Mill, 6 "
Sinclair & Co's Mill, two trials, average time, 6 minutes and 58 seconds.

Advantages of the Young America or Excelsior Mill over all others: 1st, great strength and durability; 2d, simplicity, (having but one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand;) 3d, it will grind more corn, or corn and cob, in the same time, and of same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th, economy—that part of the mill which is most liable to wear, being separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed when worn out, at the small cost of $3. Thus in the Young America or Excelsior mill, I present the best, cheapest and most durable mill ever offered to the Farmer. This mill is of large size and greater capacity than any other mill ever sold at the same price.

Price, including extra plates, $50.

I am also manufacturing Cart and Wagon Wheels, Farm Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and Agricultural Implements generally, and am better prepared to furnish farmers and merchants than any other house in the city.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that it is to your interest to patronize Southern enterprize. I am unwilling to believe that all the men in Virginia and North Carolina prefer to build up the North and impoverish the South.

I have also a Foundry connected with my factory, and solicit orders for Castings generally.

S. MARCH,
dec 9 Norfolk, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE AND MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to.

Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. W. H. CLARK.
ap 19

PAPER HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

WM. A. WALTERS is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOODS—the largest and handsomest assortment ever offered in this city—viz:

PAPER HANGINGS.

Gilt, Velvet, Satin, Oak, Marble, and Common Papers, at all prices. Also, Curtain Papers, Borders, Screens, &c.

CURTAIN GOODS.

Satin De Laines, worsted Damasks, Turkey Red, Lace and muslin Curtains, Gimps, Tassels, Loops, Gilt Cornices, and Curtain Bands.

WINDOW SHADES,

Of every style and at all prices—Gold, Landscape, Flowered and Plain Shades, with Trimmings to match.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS and MATTINGS.

Velvet, tapestry three-ply, superfine, ingrain, venetian and common Carpets; Rugs, Mats and Stair Rods; table and floor Oil Cloths, of all widths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings. Also, many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which he offers at the lowest prices. Call at No. 26, Main street, Norfolk.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger.

N. B.—All work in his line executed in the best manner by practical workmen.
sep 23 W. A. W.

NOW IS THE TIME.

500 MANTILLAS, EVERY STYLE AND COLOR IN

LACE AND SILK, in prices from $2 to the finest made. This is a desirable opportunity as these goods will be sold at cost, and bargains will be given. Call soon and secure the advantages now offered.

ALSO.

The greater portion of the Stock will be offered at reduced prices. Call, every one who wishes to save 50 per cent, at the Bee Hive,
jy 29 JAS SMITH.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT CORN AND COB MILL,

PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use; not only well adapted for grinding Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

In setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody, even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner; as well as the most ready commendations from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed per hour with one horse and offered at the low price of $44, all complete, ready for attaching the team,—No. 4 at $66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.

BORUM & McCLEAN,
Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water S
nov 14.

JUST OPENED this morning at the BEE Hive, a beautiful assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Dark Plaids to suit the season.

JAMES SMITH,
nov 25 No. 33, Main Street, Norfolk Va.

4,180 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

In the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Augusta, Albemarle, Hanover and King William, Va., and in Currituck, N. C.

COMPRISING ten valuable FARMS, each with an excellent Dwelling, Out Buildings, For further particulars apply to

J. B. DEY,
Commission Merchant and real estate Agent,
No. 17, Wide Water St., Norfolk
aug 26 and Ocean House, Portsmouth

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:

Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware.**

Call and see us. dec 18

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 13, Water Street,

100 tons American, English and Swedes Iron from ⅜ to 12 inches wide and from ½ to 4 inches round and square.
10 tons Oval half Oval and half round.
5 do Hoops, Screws and Bands.
5 do American and Eng. Blister, German, Spring.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand and sledge Hammers, Borax, Cast Back and two Irons, Files, Rasps, Axes, Hatchets, Wedges, Grubbing, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.

150 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes.
50 do Wrought Spikes from 3 to 10 inches.
Trace Chains, Whiffle-Treese, Ox Chains, Ox Yokes, Yoke Irons, Bows and Pins.

PLOWS.

For one, two, three and four horses, embracing the largest variety, and greatest assortment, North or South. 50 tons Plow Castings, embracing Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares to suit, with a very large stock of the following goods, Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Hay Presses, Wheat Thrashers, Horse Powers, Field Rollers, Coopers Lime and Guano Spreaders, Carts, Waggons, Drays, Wheel and Garden Barrows, Carriage and Waggon Boxes, Horse Shoes, &c., with every other implement that can be desired of the best conducted Farm.

For premium Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and all other reliable goods, send your orders to have them filled—promptly, and at low prices, to

nov 25 S. MARCH.

VICTORY! VICTORY!! THE BEE HIVE VICTORIOUS!

ACKNOWLEDGED by all that the Bee Hive is the place to buy Dry Goods, Mantillas, Carpetinge, Mattings, &c.

Just opened this day, 500 yards of wide and heavy black Silks, for $1.

1,000 yards ditto, (8 yards enough for a dress) $1.25.

Besides these, are to be found at the "Hive" Black Silks, at 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents per yard, and $1,50, $2,50, and $3,50—the most complete assortment, and at such prices!

Colored Silks, in plaids, stripes, plain, & all prices, from 50 cents per yard to $3 per yd; embracing every color, quality, and style.

An examination of the Silk stock will satisfy any one that the Bee Hive is the place to get a good Silk Dress cheap. Besides this, there can be found every thing usually kept in the best assorted stock, North or South.

The Proprietor, devoting his whole time to the purchase of goods for this market, is enabled to avail himself of all the opportunities for buying cheap. These are facts which the prices will prove.

Come one—come all!

JAMES SMITH,
my 13 33 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters.
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va.

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, all sizes, of entirely new paterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices running from $3,50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,
mh 25 33 Main street Norfolk.

TREMENDOUS SALE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

"BEE HIVE,"

WILL BE SOLD AT

COST,

FROM THIS DATE,

NOVEMBER 24th.

The subscriber intending to make some changes in his business and the sale of his now large and well assorted stock being necessary, to make the arrangements required, therefore the sale is POSITIVE, and any person wishing to purchase Dry Goods, will find this the best opportunity ever offered.

We will mention a few of the leading goods, viz:

SILKS, SILKS

A lot of Plaid 1 yard wide, which we have been selling for $2 per yd., will be sold at $1,-62½. Heavy Plaids and rich for $1. One lot do., of seven different colors at 70 cents. Black Striped and Satin Plaid. Plain Black of all kinds, and in fact everything in the way of a silk, with all the very latest styles.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Suffice it to say, that every thing to be found in the line of these goods are on hand of our own make, and bargains bound to be obtained. Rich Velvet Cloaks in points and all shapes. Stella Crape, Long Plaid, Cashmere Shawls in every quality and bought at a sacrifice.

DRESS GOODS.

Merino Plaids all wool, double width at 31½, 50, 62½ and 75. French Merinoes of all colors. English, &c., plaid and figured; Cotton and Wool Plaids of splendid styles.

FLANNELS.

Red, white, yellow, blue and fancy sack Flannels; Canton Flannels of all kinds and colors. Cassimeres of all kinds; Prints of all kinds.

HOSIERY AMD GLOVES.

All sorts of Merino, Cotton, Kid, &c., of various colors.

LINEN GOODS.

The assortment is large, and very complete, Damasks by the yard, Table Cloths of every kind. Families can supply themselves now, at 30 per cent discount. Sheetings 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4

EMBROIDERIES.

This stock alone, is worth the undivided attention of all. Never before has this department been so well supplied. Sets of the most elegant in Crape, Swiss, Cambric, Nainesook, Mull, and Linen of every kind, from 50c, to the finest imported. Collars of every kind and quality, Sleeves, Bands, Edging and Inserting, Thread Laces, Robbin, &c.

GENTS GURNSEYS.

There is a large Stock of these Goods on hand, and every one can supply themselves at a great saving. The list is too large, come and see, and seeing is believing, this sale is POSITIVE

N. B.—The above stock has not been bought in the usual way, or at regular prices. The goods all have been bought at great sacrifices, and this will make the advantage double.

Call early, when the assortment is good at the "BEE HIVE."

JAMES SMITH,
33 Main Street,
dec 2—11st jan Norfolk, Va.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)
NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONSTANTLY receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS, IN NEW designs;
SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY, and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet, IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom THREE-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND AM prepared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

Ready Made Clothing AND SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS and GROCERY Line. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Taffetare, Ribbons, Col'd., White Bonnets, Plain White Crape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd M. Delaines, White do., Plain Bereges, Silk do., Berege Robes, Blac. and White Gingham Black and White Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdia, Swiss Robed Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Swiss Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Berege Diaper, Br. Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine White Do., Plaid Chashmerette, Farmer's Drill Cash Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy English Striped Shirts, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapsco Osnaburgs, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laines Plaid Bareges, Figd. Grenadine, Pink DeLains, Plaid Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain Lined Parasols, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

E. City April 15, 1856.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

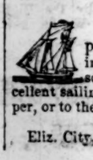
WOULD RESPECTFULLY RETURN their thanks to their friends, and the public for the past liberal patronage they have received, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is useless to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say, that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our utmost endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Great pains is taken in filling all orders sent us. W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
ap 29 Broad Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.
Eliz. City, Feb 5, 1856.

STEWART & CO.

NOW OFFER A

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCEMENT OF

THE FALL TRADE.

$50,000 worth of

SILKS, SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,
PRINTED MOUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

Now open from the recent large

AUCTIONS IN NEW YORK.

All of which we are selling at

ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

We invite particular attention to our SILK DEPARTMENT and *Dress Goods generally.*

MOURNING GOODS.

ALL KINDS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

A FULL STOCK OF

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS.

JOUVIN'S Celebrated KID GLOVES of our own importation.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS,

CRAVATS, GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

ENGLISH WHITNEY DO., MACKINAW AND AMERICAN, SERVANTS AND CHILDRENS, BERTH, CRIB AND CRADLE.

GENT'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RAILROAD RUGS.

OUR DEPARTMENT FOR FARMERS

Is well cared for. We have been very careful in selecting the most durable fabrics, such as are suited for the Virginia and North Carolina demand: the prices are uniform and are at low figures.

We enumerate: Kersey, Bro and Grey Satinet, Tweed, Linsey, Jeans, Sheeps Grey, Fulled Lindsey, Osnaburgs, No. 1 and 2, Plain and Twi'd Col'd Osnaburg, Brown Sheeting and Cottons, Calico, Black and Colored, Servants' Socks, White and colored

BLANKETS,

for servants, and every article usually kept in our line. An examination of our stock is solicited. W. P. STEWART & CO.,
Nos. 25 Main, and 17 Hill sts.,
oct 7 Norfolk, Va.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

—:o:—

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz.:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig,)
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per annum
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

in all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but *Twenty-four Cents* a year for "Blackwood," and but *Fourteen Cents* a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. *The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31; per annum.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College. New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 00 FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7.—To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed post-paid to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No 54 Gold-street, New York.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Frank Vaughan & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm either by note or otherwise are requested to come forward and settle the same with Thomas Gaskins, who has purchased the entire interest in all the debts due said firm and who is alone authorised to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

THOS. GASKINS.
FRANK VAUGHAN.

Aug. 26th, 1856.

The Clothing and Furnishing business will be continued by F. Vaughan & Brother, at the same stand.

FRANK VAUGHAN,
JAS. N. VAUHHAN.
Sept. 2, 1856.

☞ JOB WORK neatly and promptly executed at the "PIONEER" OFFICE.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PUTRID SORE THROAT, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUND